Supplemental Material

Ambient $PM_{2.5}$, O_3, and NO_2 Exposures and Associations with Mortality over 16 Years of Follow-Up in the Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohort (CanCHEC)

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covariates; indirectly adjusted for smoking and obesity; hazard ratios per mean-5th percentile (i.e., 5.0 µg/m³, 9.5 ppb, and 8.1 ppb increases in $PM_{2.5}$, O_3, and NO_2, respectively).

Figure S1. Comparison of satellite-derived estimates of $PM_{2.5}$ (median 1998-2006) with observations from fixed-site stations (mean 1984-2006) in 10 Canadian cities.

Figure S2. Maps of exposures as assigned to subjects; insets for Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal.

Figure S3. Concentration response plots for mortality by pollutant in single-pollutant models: models stratified by age and sex, adjusted for personal and contextual covariates. a) $PM_{2.5}$ (mean: 8.9 µg/m³; knots: 3.9, 8.6, 14.4 µg/m³). b) O_3 (mean: 39.6 ppb; knots: 30.0, 38.9, 50.7 ppb). c) NO_2 (mean: 11.6 ppb; knots: 3.1, 9.8, 23.4 ppb).